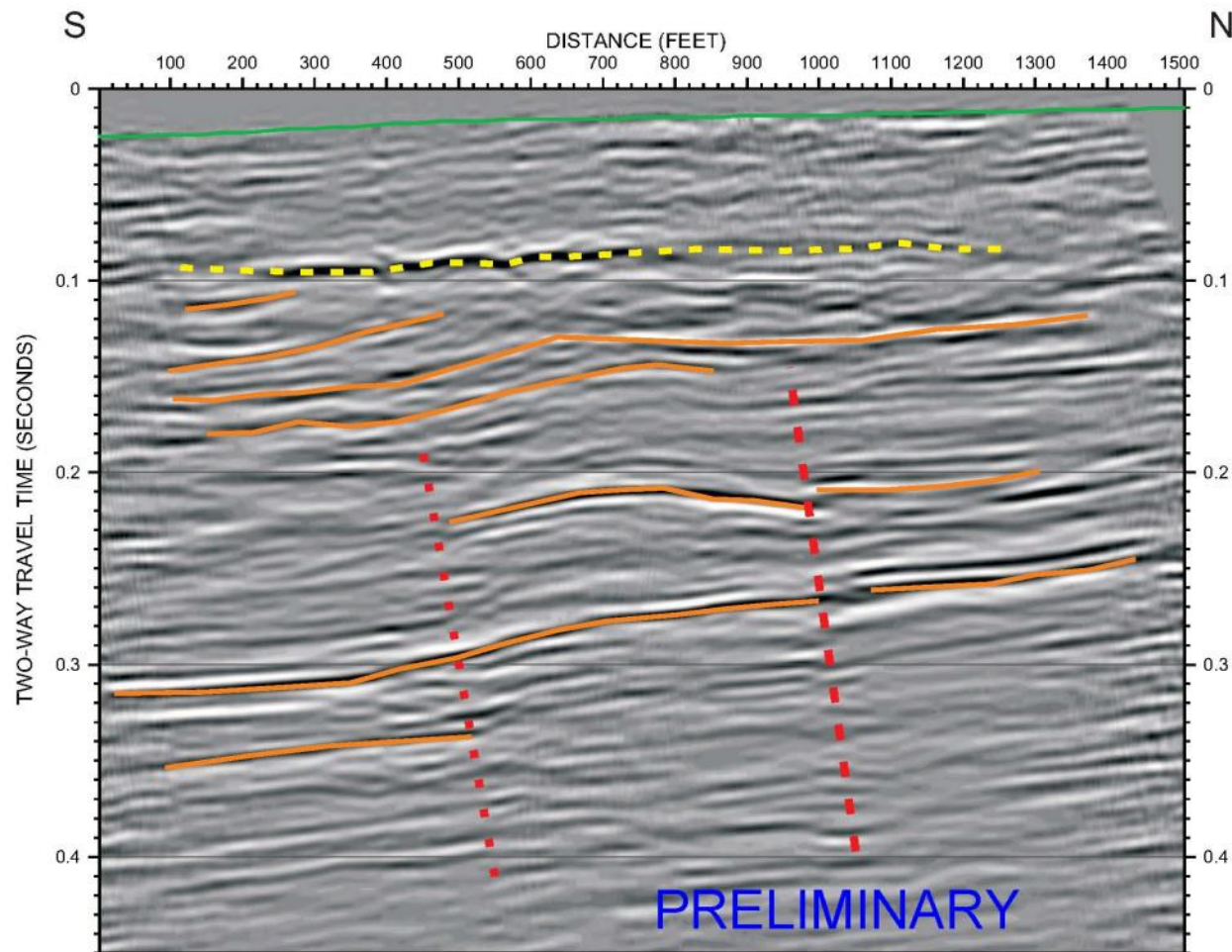


Seismic Reflection Testing

Zone 3 - Highland Park Fault

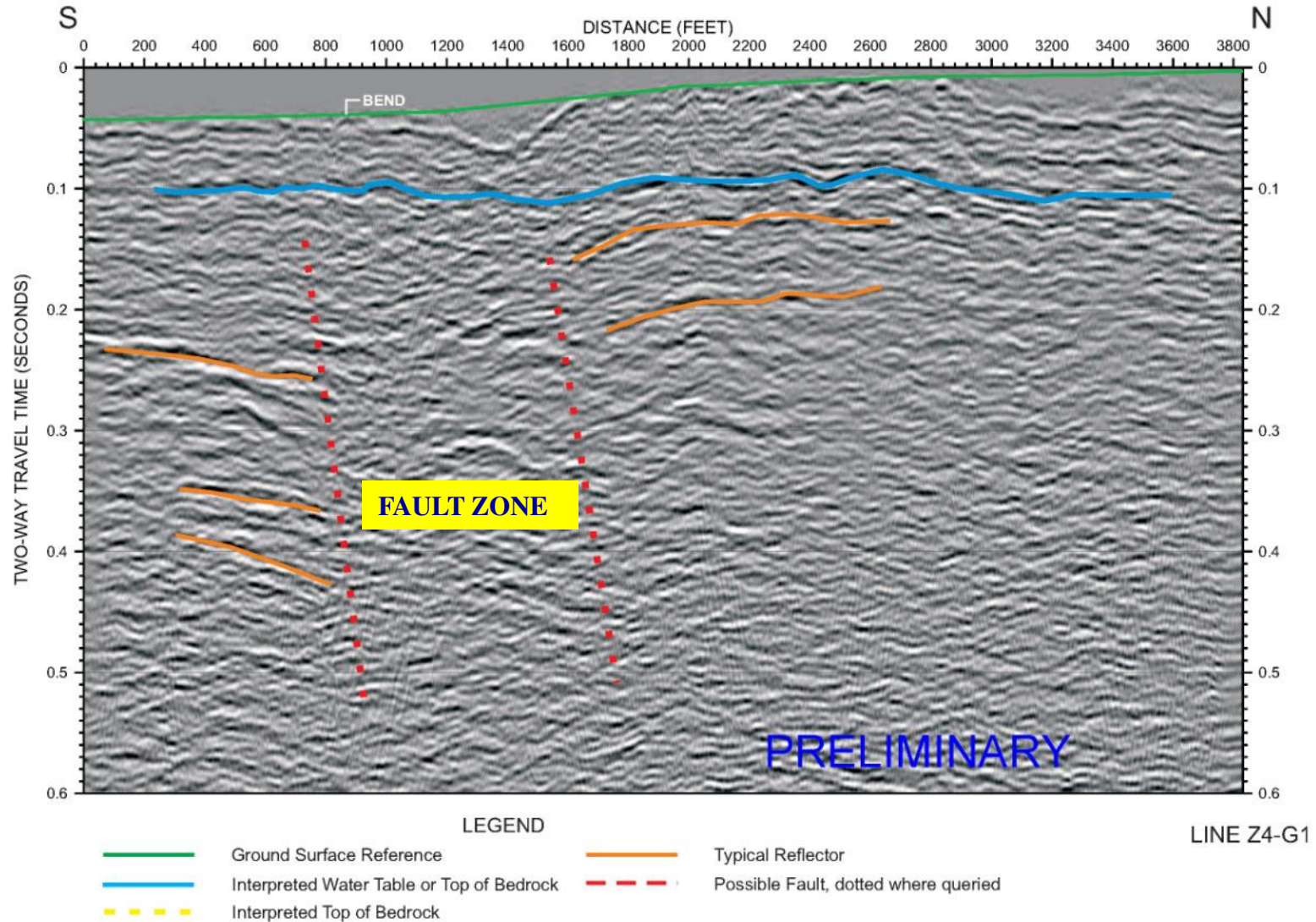


LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Ground Surface Reference | | Typical Reflector |
| | Interpreted Water Table or Top of Bedrock | | Possible Fault, dotted where queried |
| | Interpreted Top of Bedrock | | |

LINE Z3-G6

Seismic Reflection Testing Zone 4 - Raymond Fault



Geotechnical Factors That Affect Tunneling

- Type of material (soil or rock)
- Uniformity of geologic units along zone
- Rock/soil strength
- Groundwater conditions
- Major geologic structures (faults, folds, discontinuities, etc.)
- Potential for gassy conditions
- Contaminated soil, rock, and/or groundwater

Uniformity of Geologic Units

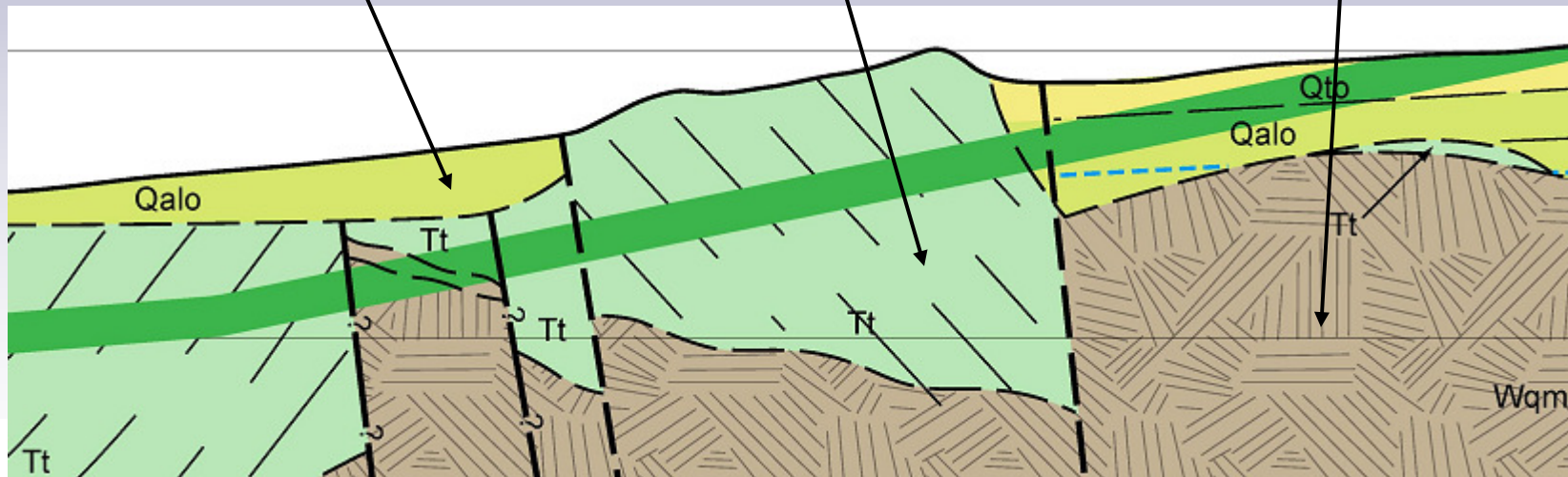
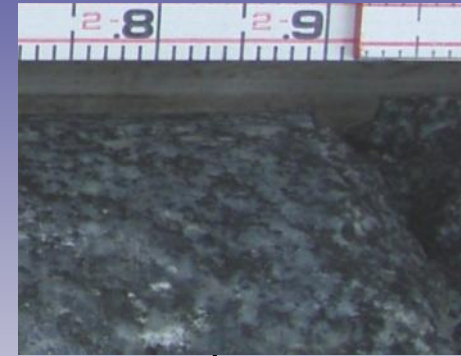
Soil



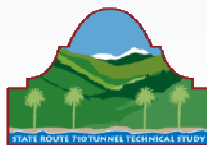
Weak (Soft) Rock



Hard Rock

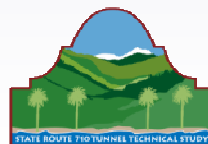


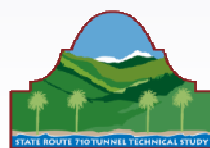
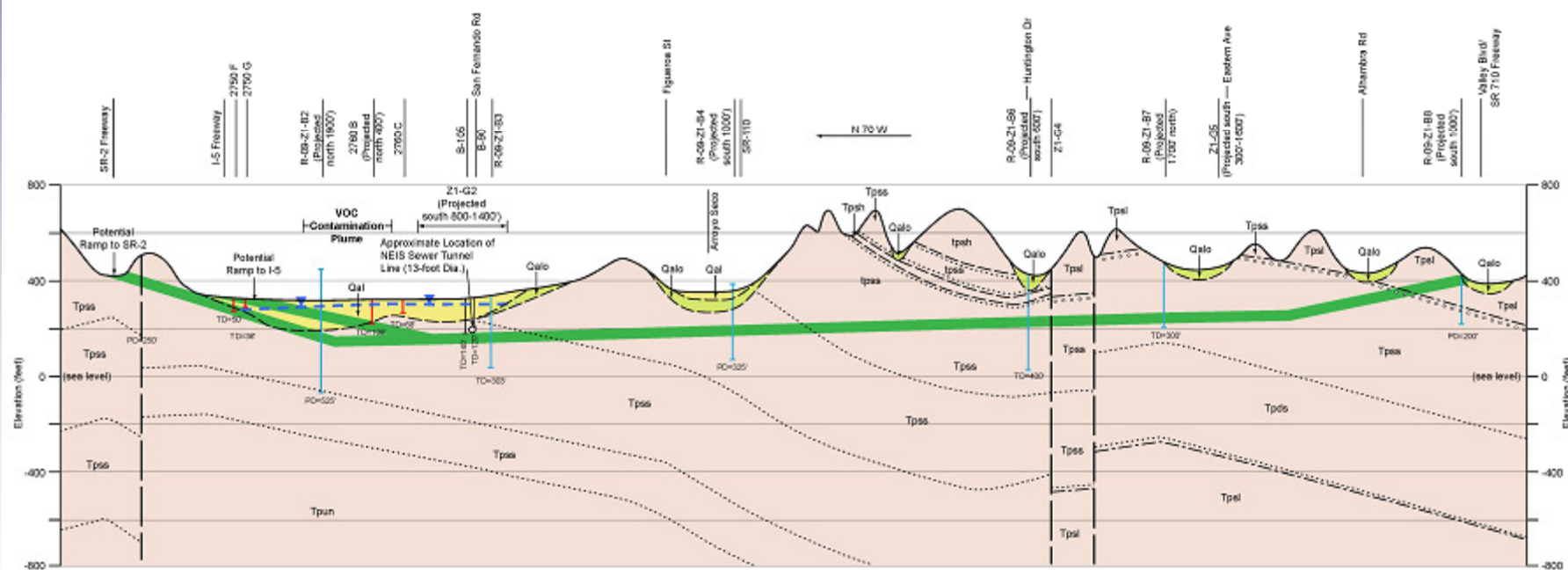
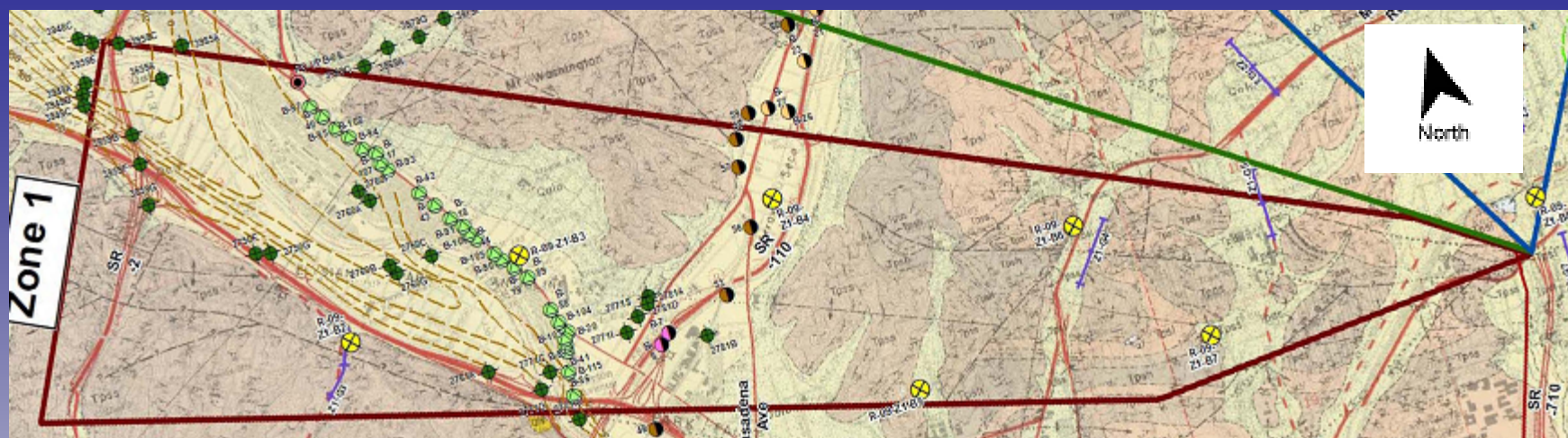
Preliminary Evaluation of Subsurface Conditions



Status of Evaluation

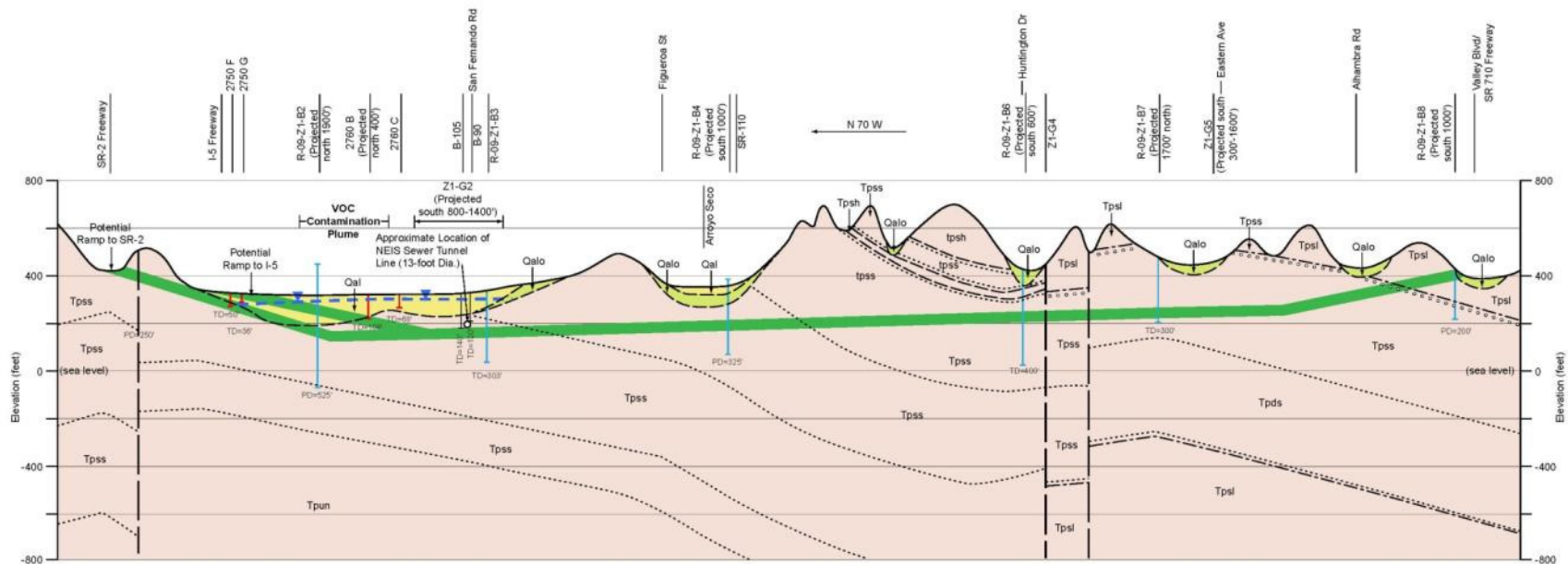
- **Currently evaluating all available data:**
 - **Geologic mapping**
 - **Drilling program results**
 - **Available laboratory test results**
 - **Available geophysical test results**
- **Preliminary findings discussed**





Representative Geologic Cross Section for Zone 1

Representative Geologic Cross Section for Zone 1



EXPLANATION

UNITS (from Lamar, 1970)

Quaternary Deposits

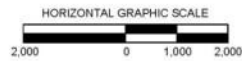
- Qal** Alluvium: silt, sand and gravel
- Qalo** Old Alluvium: silt, sand and gravel forming dissected alluvial plain and alluvial terrace deposits

Puente Formation (Late Miocene)

- Tpss** Siltstone: well bedded, light brown and light gray
- Tpsh** Shale: well bedded, light gray, siliceous
- Tpsd** Diatomaceous Shale: punky, dull white
- Tps** Sandstone: well bedded, medium-to-coarse-grained, light brown to gray
- Tpun** Undifferentiated siltstone, shale, sandstone and conglomerate

SYMBOLS (All locations are approximate)

- Anticipated Tunnel Alignment
- - - Historically Highest Groundwater Level (CDMG, 1998d)
- - - Recent Groundwater Level (CH2M HILL, 2007)
- - - Inactive Fault
- - - Geologic Contact
- | R-09-Z1-B3 Continuous Core Boring (CH2M HILL, this study)
- | 2780 B Boring (Yerkes, et al, 1977)
- | B-105 Boring (City of Los Angeles, 2001)
- | Z1-G2 Seismic Reflection Line (CH2M HILL, this study)



Data Sources:

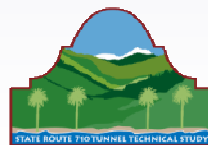
- CDMG (1998d)
- City of Los Angeles (2001)
- JNMI (1992)
- Lamar (1970)
- Yerkes, et al (1977)

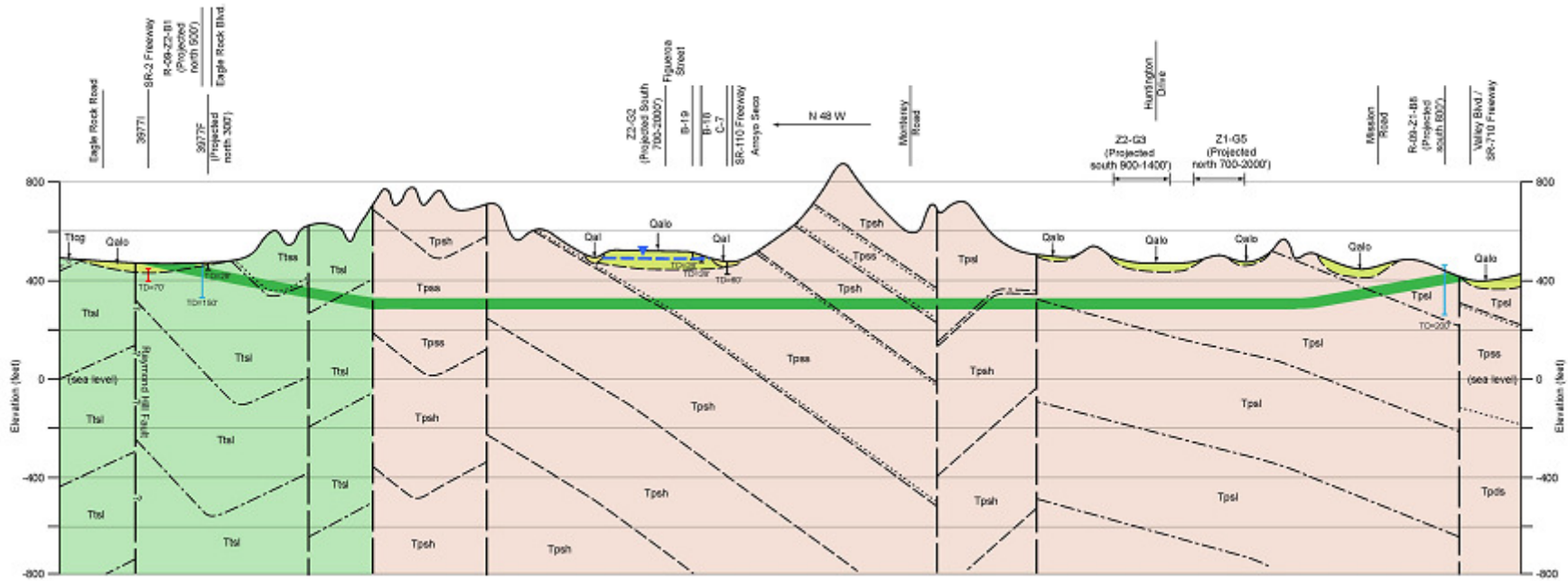
DRAFT
EXHIBIT X
 Representative Geologic
 Cross Section for Zone 1
 SR-710 Tunnel Technical Study
 Los Angeles County, California

CH2MHILL

Zone 1 (to SR-2 at I-5)

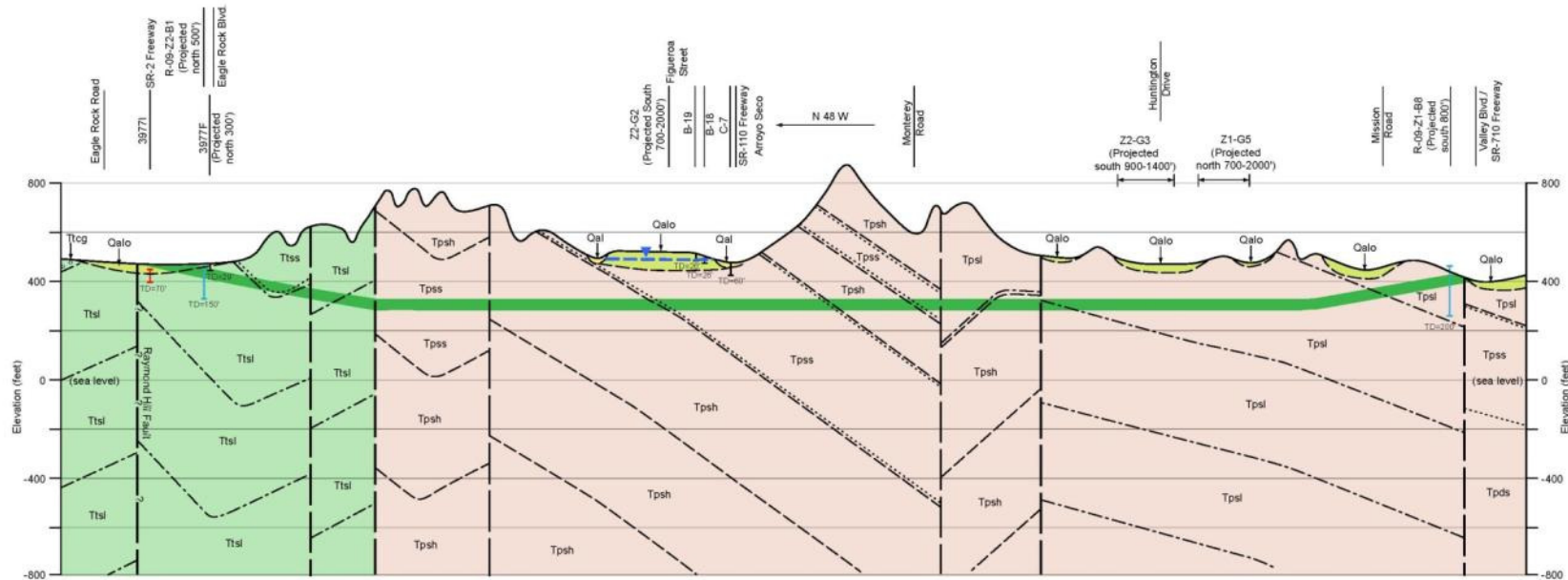
- Uniform geologic conditions consisting mainly of Puente Formation
 - Weak sandstone with thin siltstone interbeds
- Alluvium has potential for high groundwater inflows
- Several inactive faults within the Zone
- Potential gassy conditions
- Superfund site located in the northwest portion
- Groundwater is approximately 20 to 50 ft below surface





Representative Geologic Cross Section for Zone 2

Representative Geologic Cross Section for Zone 2



EXPLANATION

UNITS (from Lamar, 1970)

Quaternary Deposits

- Qal** Alluvium: silt, sand and gravel
- Qalo** Old Alluvium: silt, sand and gravel forming dissected alluvial plain and alluvial terrace deposits

Puente Formation (Late Miocene)

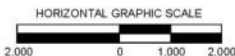
- Tpsh** Siltstone: well bedded, light brown and light gray
- Tpsh** Shale: well bedded, light gray, siliceous
- Tpds** Diatomaceous Shale: punky, dull white
- Tpss** Sandstone: well bedded, medium-to-coarse-grained, light brown to gray

Topanga Formation (Middle Miocene)

- Ttss** Sandstone: Well bedded, medium-to coarse-grained, brown
- Ttcl** Conglomerate: Massive to well bedded, light brown
- Ttsg** Siltstone: Well bedded, medium to dark brown

SYMBOLS (All locations are approximate)

- Anticipated Tunnel Alignment
- Historically Highest GW Level (CDMG, 1998d)
- Inactive Fault
- Geologic Contact
- | R-09-Z1-B3 Continuous Core Boring (CH2M HILL, this study)
- | 2760 B Boring (Yerkes, et al, 1977)
- | B-105 Boring (City of Los Angeles, 2001)
- | Z1-G2 Seismic Reflection Line (CH2M HILL, this study)



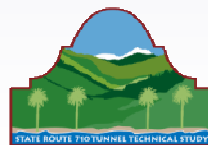
Data Sources:

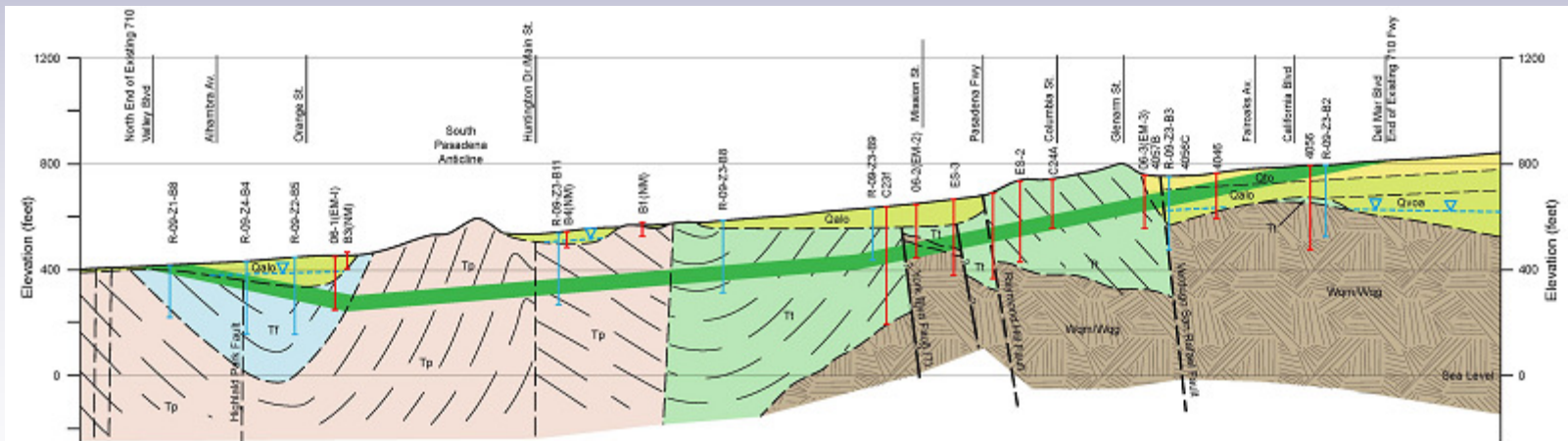
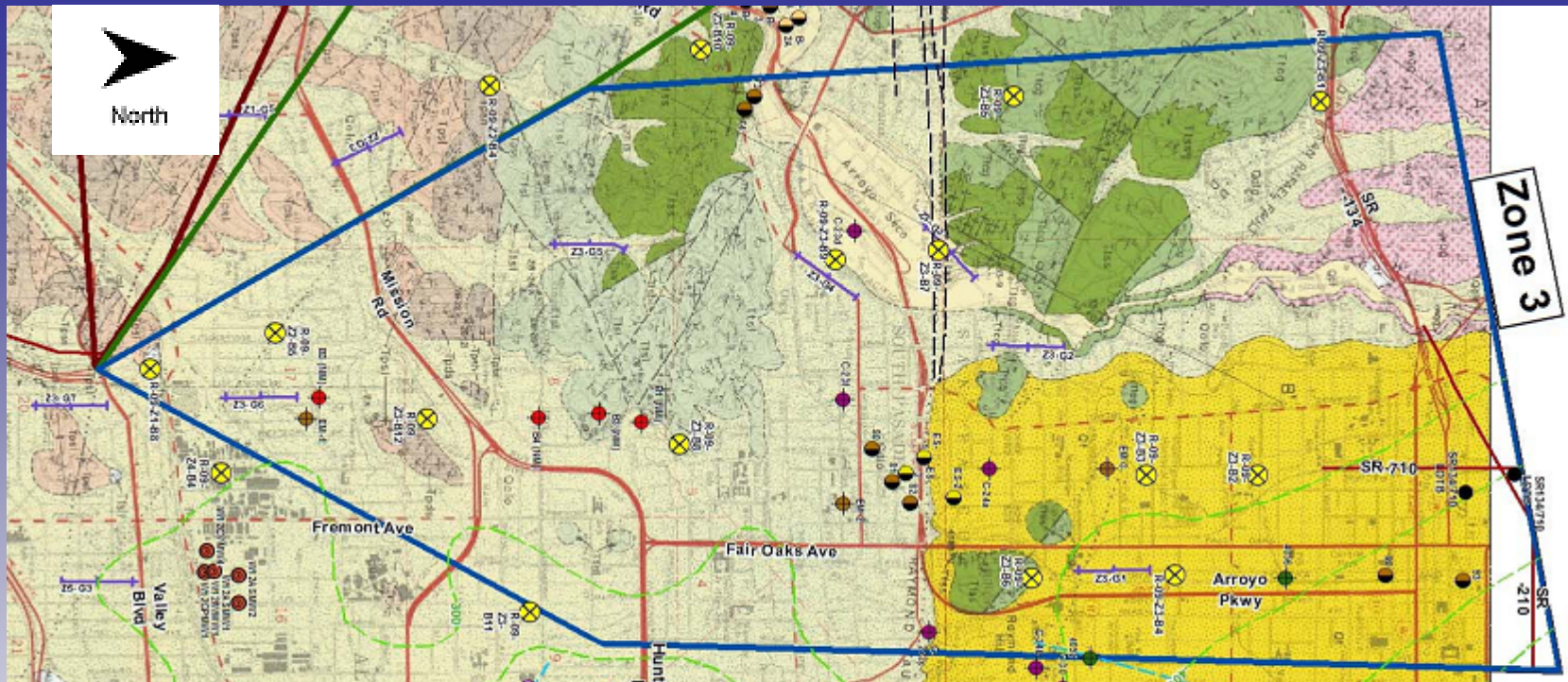
CDMG (1998d)
City of Los Angeles (2001)
JMMI (1992)
Lamar (1970)
Yerkes, et al (1977)

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EXHIBIT X
Representative Geologic
Cross Section for Zone 2
SR-710 Tunnel Technical Study
Los Angeles County, California
CH2MHILL

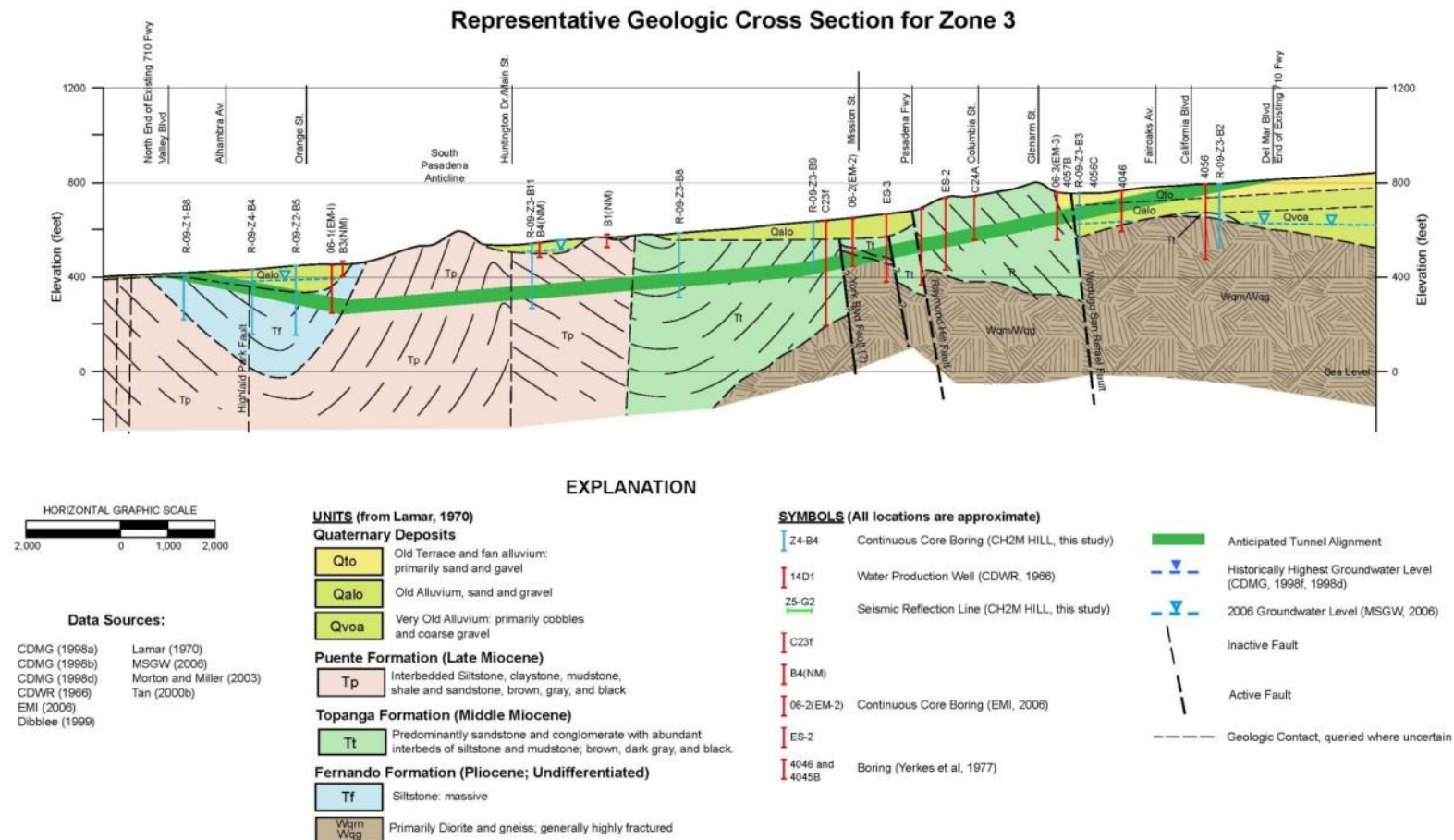
Zone 2 (to SR-2)

- Topanga and Puente Formations will be encountered
 - Topanga Formation (siltstone, sandstone)
 - Puente Formation (sandstone, siltstone, shale)
- Shallow alluvium at northwest end
- Variable geologic structures
- Several inactive faults within the zone
- Raymond fault crosses near northwest end
- Groundwater is approximately 20 ft below surface





Representative Geologic Cross Section for Zone 3

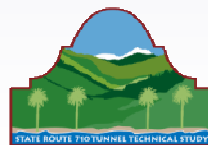


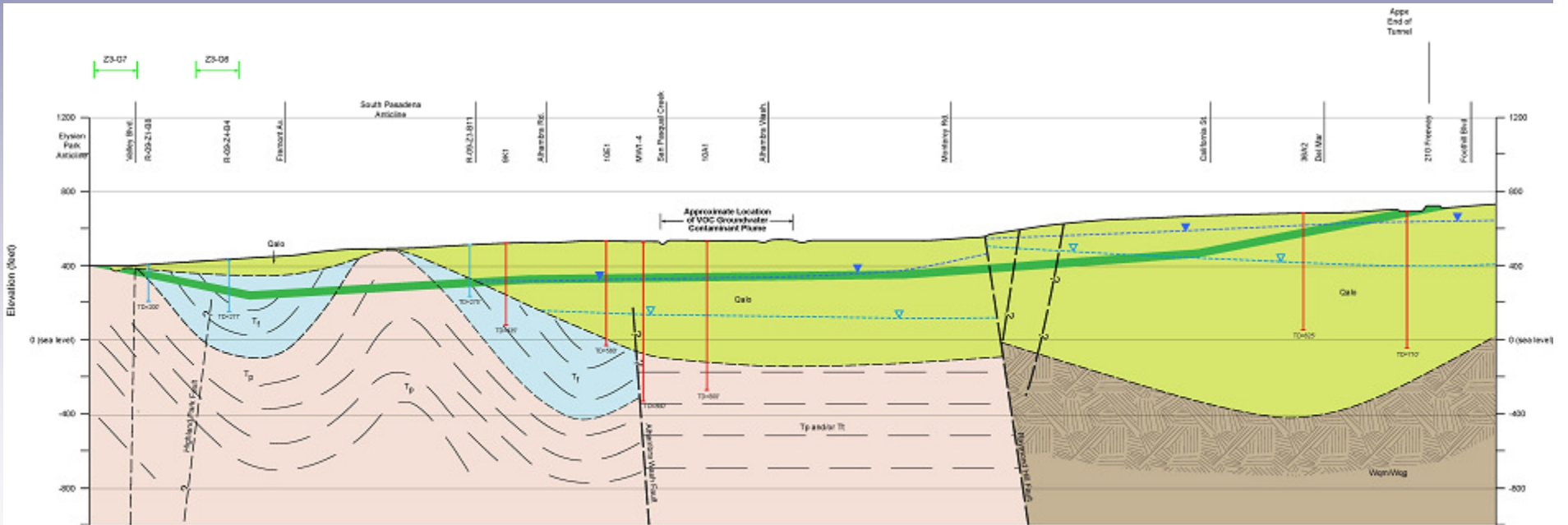
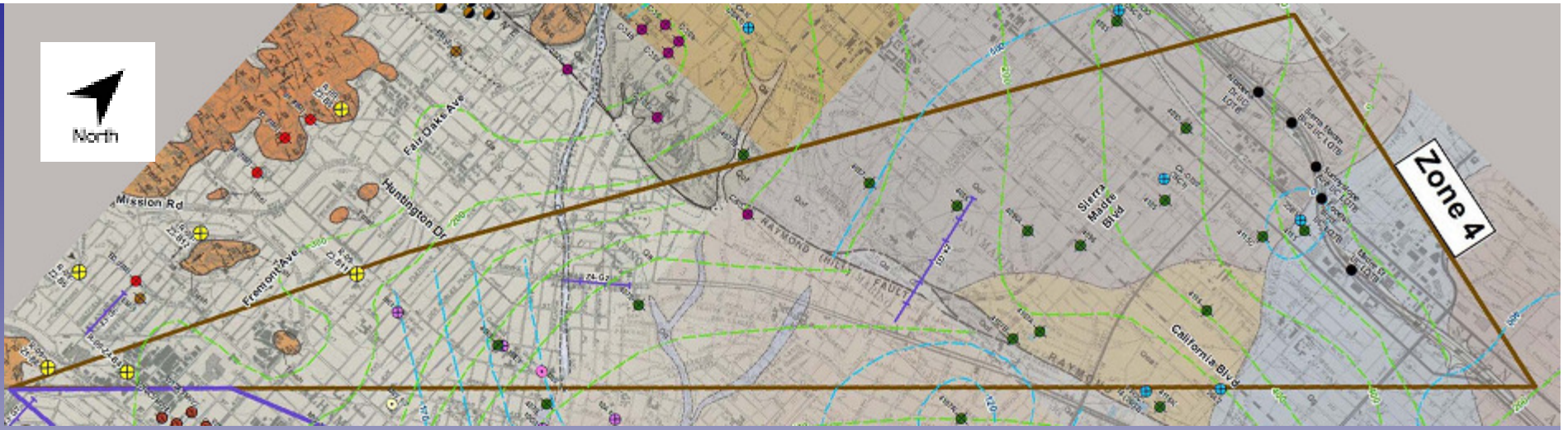
DRAFT
EXHIBIT X
Representative Geologic
Cross Section for Zone 3
SR-710 Tunnel Technical Study
Los Angeles County, California

CH2MHILL

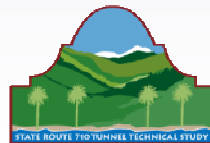
Zone 3 (to I-210 at SR-134)

- **Highly variable geologic conditions**
 - Alluvium
 - Weak Rock (Fernando, Puente, Topanga Formations)
 - Hard rock (igneous and metamorphic)
- **Northern portion of the zone in alluvium**
- **North of Eagle Rock Fault cobbles and boulders may be encountered**
- **Highly variable geologic structures (faults, folds, etc)**
- **Raymond Fault considered active and a groundwater barrier**
- **Several inactive faults including Eagle Rock fault**
- **Highly variable groundwater depths**



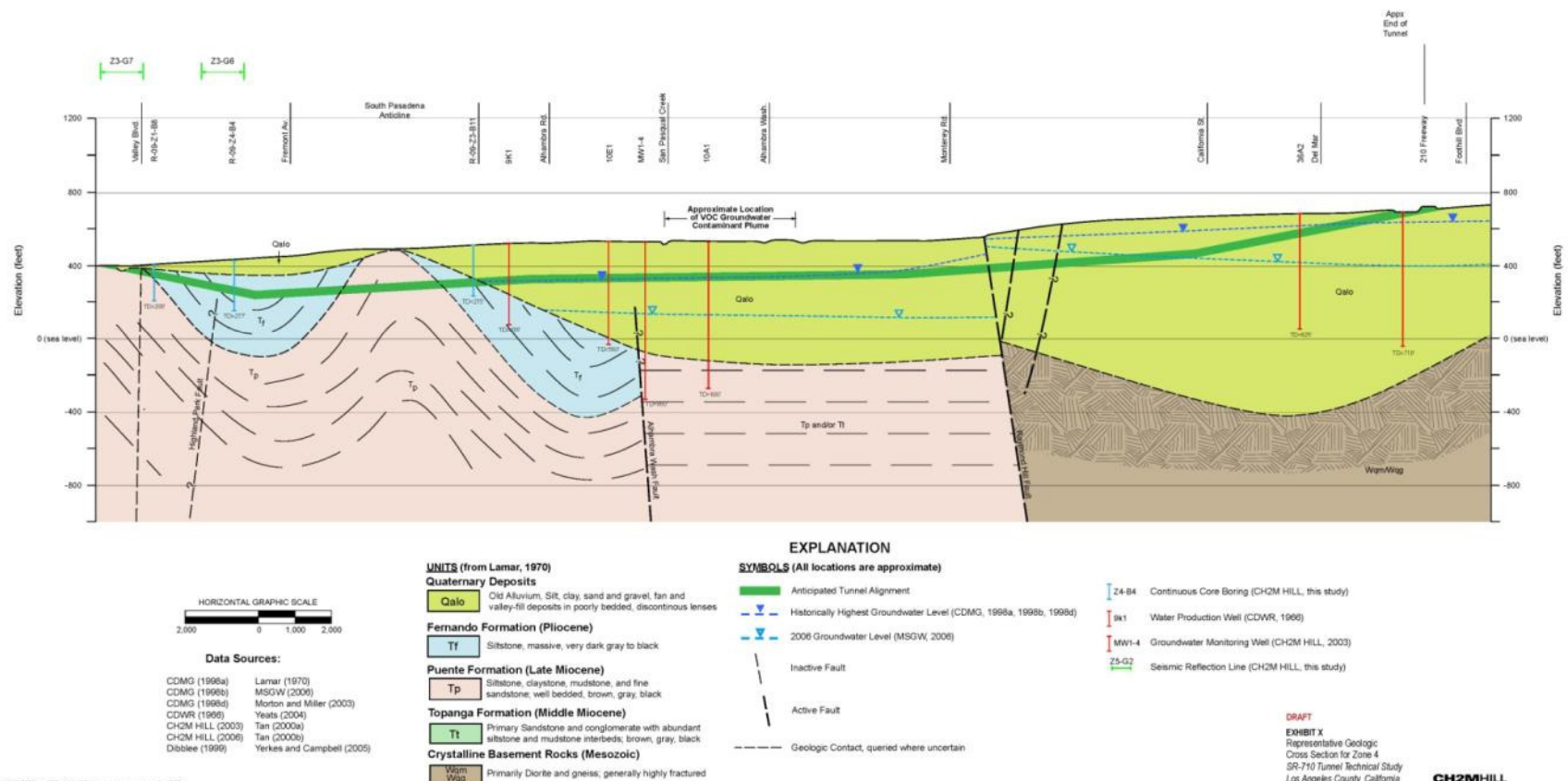


EXPLANATION



Representative Geologic Cross Section for Zone 4

Representative Geologic Cross Section for Zone 4



Zone 4 (to I-210)

- Mostly alluvium with some Fernando and Puente Formation rock near south end
 - Alluvium may contain cobbles and boulders
 - Fernando Formation: mudstone
 - Puente Formation: sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone
- Raymond Fault is considered active and a groundwater barrier
- Potential for high groundwater inflows in alluvium
- Potential for caving soils
- Groundwater levels not uniform across the zone
- Aquitards exist throughout zone
- Groundwater contamination plume at central portion

